

Annotated bibliography;

This is a list of articles/ publications/ books of Slovenian authors. We have included only the most relevant material of the last 15 years. In alphabetical order and in five categories.

A) Books

- 1) Bečaj, J. (2003). *Disocialnost pri otrocih in mladostnikih/ Antisocial personality disorder in children and adolescents*. Ljubljana: Slovenska pediatrija.

This book presents professional and legal formal aspect of treating disturbances of behaviour, either at school, in contact with authorities, at Centres for social work... Children with antisocial personality disorder are at risk because of their extrovert behavior; they seek their place in their environment. They may, however, exert only behavior that disturbs the environment, nothing more, and this is one of the most prevalent messages of this work.

- 2) Bučar-Ručman, A. (2004). *Nasilje in mladi/ Violence and youth*.

This book was published under the auspices of Youth Cultural Center of Novo Mesto. There they began the project of youth violence in 2001, which was composed of several components, including discussions, workshops, free courses of self-defense, etc. The project was implemented in 2004 mainly through European Commission and the support of the Office for youth. This book was distributed free of charge to social work centers, schools, youth centers, etc. In the book, the author analyzed the factors that influence youth violence, including the role of family, peers, schools and media. Who are the potential victims and potential perpetrators of violence? What are the forms of aggression? Is being aggressive a personality trait or the result of biological and physiological changes in the body? Book tries to answer to these and other questions relating to youth violence.

- 3) Čačinovič Vogrinčič, G. (1998). *Psihologija družine: Prispevek k razvidnosti družinske skupine/ Family Psychology: A contribution to the visibility of family group*. Ljubljana: Znanstveno in publicistično središče.

The author presents a variety of psychological theories that affect the family and family life, while also interpreting each of the theories. In many chapters, the author comments on degraded family relationships and the impact of this degradation on children's delinquency.

- 4) Filipčič, K. (1998). *Obravnavanje mladoletnih delinkventov/ Juvenile delinquents on trial*. Institute of Criminology at Faculty of Law, Ljubljana.

In this book a renowned Slovenian author in the field of juvenile delinquency and law, Katja Filipčič, takes a close look at the different methods of punishment of juvenile delinquents, that are available in Slovenia and compares them to the practice in other countries.

- 5) Meško, G. (1998). Družinske vezi na zatožni klopi. O kriminalnem življenjskem stilu in o moči in nemoči obravnavanja kriminalnih prestopnikov/ *Family ties on the dock. About criminal lifestyle and problems concerning the trial of criminal delinquents*. Educy, Ljubljana.

Gorazd Meško concentrates on the question of criminal lifestyle and the link between family upbringing and delinquency. Starting from Glenn D. Walters's perception that the criminal lifestyle requires a multidimensional concept, author presents a number of relevant criminological theories and on this theoretical background analyzes interviews with convicts.

- 6) Mrgole, A. (1999). Malopridna mladež med zaščitniki in preganjalci/ *Rouge teenagers between the protectors and persecutors*. *cf, Ljubljana.

The author highlights the work and judicial background of correctional facilities in Slovenia with special attention given to the transformation of the definition of juvenile delinquency and the transformation of penal law on this subject.

- 7) Nastran - Ule, M. (2000). Mladina '98: socialna ranljivost mladih. Ljubljana: Fakulteta za družbene vede.

Mirjana Nastran - Ule describes the generational changes in growing up through the changes in our society, changes in structural obstacles we are faced with and through a demoralisation process that has emerged.

B) Articles

- 1) Bulc, G. 2003. Serijski morilci mačk, moralna panika in mladoletno prestopništvo/ *Serial cat killers, moral panic and juvenile delinquency*. Teorija in praksa, 40 (2), pg. 245-266.

The author tries to analyze public reaction to the police discovery of three young boys who were charged that in 2000 in Tržič and the surrounding area for killing more than forty cats through the concept of moral panic and its latest updates. For the interpretation of press articles, television fees and declarations, made by experts author uses discourse analysis.

- 2) Dekleva, B. (1996). Nove vrste vzgojnih ukrepov za mladoletnike (predvsem poravnavanje z oškodovancem, opravljanje koristnega dela za skupnost ter programi socialnega treninga)/ *New types of educational measures for minors (especially settlement with the victims, performing useful work in the community, and social training programs)*. Ljubljana. Institute of Criminology at Faculty of Law.

This article explains the search for alternatives to conventional criminal justice measures for minors. Alternative sanctions were to be partially replaced by imprisonment, and should have above all contributed to the eradication and prevention of unwanted and harmful consequences of various criminal penalties. Three new measures (settlement, work on behalf of humanitarian organizations and local community participation in social training program), introduced by the Criminal Code of 1995, were restorative and usually shorter than the

measures used before. However, among the three proposed measures there were potentially important and significant differences. The first two measures are, at least at first glance, closer to the aim of punishment as a measure of social training, but are much more associated with new goals of social-integrative sentence.

- 3) Meško, G. (2000). Pogledi na preprečevanje kriminalitete v pozno modernih družbah/ *Views on crime prevention in late modern societies*. Teorija in praksa, 37 (4), str 716-727.

This paper presents the latest views on Crime Prevention and dilemmas associated with it, while considering the dimensions and conceptions of crime prevention and representing the location and importance of crime prevention, the role of law and policy in the understanding of prevention of crime. In addition, the author discusses in the prevention of crime as a new paradigm in social control; the background criminal prevention activities and presents some experiments with the classification of criminal prevention.

C) Research

- 1) Bajzek, J., Bitenc, M., Hvalič Touzery, S., Lokar, A., Ramovš, J., Strniša Tušek, Š. (2003). Zrcalo odraščanja: mednarodna sociološka raziskava o odraščajočih otrocih/ *The reflection of growing up: international sociological survey of adolescent children*.

This survey focused on children between 9 and 14. They have included children from Slovenia, Slovenian ethnic minority in Italy and Italian children. The main issues they tried to address were self confidence in children, children's relationships with peers, children in family and school environment, career interests, values, leisure and media.

- 2) Brinc, F. (1993). Napovedovanje in omejevanje povratništva/ *How to prognose and limit recidivism*. Revija za kriminalistiko in kriminologijo, no. 3, pg. 217-233.

The purpose of the study, presented in this article, was to compare foreign and domestic experience in limiting recidivism. The main hypothesis was that it was difficult to make reliable (negative) criminal prognosis, even more difficult to prevent its realization. The purpose of this study was to deepen knowledge about recidivism and crime prevention. The author has collected recidivism data on 80 inmates who have been released from prison in 1991 and for which it was made criminal prognosis. To determine return data the police, prison and criminal records were used. Among the 80 dismissed convicts were within one year after release from prison in 12 (15%) re-convicted, nine (11.3%) prisoners were sentenced to prison, three have been convicted of a conditional. Between 12 returnees from the four groups with dubious prognosis (7-5 prognostic points) and eight were from group with unfavorable prognosis (4-1 points). Among the returnees is not convicted of a favorable

(8-9 points) and very favorable (10-11 points) prognosis. Overall, the survey found that the prognostic assessment proved to be a good predictor of recidivism.

D) Conference publications

- 1) Bašič, K. (2004). *Varna šola/ Safe school*. In: Andrej Anžič, Gorazd Meško & Jože Plazar. *Mladoletniško nasilje/ Juvenile violence*. Conference publication, pg. 103-114. Ljubljana: Ministry of Interior.

Association against sexual abuse has in the year 2000 created a project named Varna šola or Safe school, and the approved project has been implemented in three elementary schools in Ljubljana. This paper presents an insight into some of the problems facing schools involved with the problem of peer violence, the inadequacy of purely declarative political support in making and changing social perspectives, the problem of establishing a partnership as the basis for advancement, and the problem of accepting own faults among all participants.

- 2) Brinc, F. (2000). *Pojavnost mladoletniškega prestopništva v svetu in v Sloveniji/ Juvenile delinquency in the world and in Slovenia*. In: Alenka Šelih (ured.): *Prestopniško in odklonsko vedenje mladih: vzroki, pojavi, odzivanje/ Juvenile delinquency and deviant behavior: causes, events, response*. Ljubljana, Založba Bonex, pg. 113-135.

The contribution presents juvenile delinquency in Slovenia from 1980 to 1994, the year when the previous juvenile justice legislation ceased to have effect. It also provides data for the four years in which the new legislation has been in force although it was not possible to assess its effects, since the period from its adoption was too short.

- 3) Bubnov Škoberne, A. (2000). *Socialna varnost za otroke, mladino in družino/ Social security for children, youth and family*. In: Alenka Šelih (ured.): *Prestopniško in odklonsko vedenje mladih: vzroki, pojavi, odzivanje/ Juvenile delinquency and deviant behavior: causes, events, response*. Ljubljana, Založba Bonex, pg. 57-76.

This paper presents one of the most obvious shortcomings perceived in the field of social services, that is, that they are not systematically regulated by the Act on Social Welfare (nor by any other act) to help the youth in distress and with difficulties. This means that a child is not defined as a subject entitled to the right to social service or assistance. And this means a big problem, if we take into consideration young people between the age 15-18 who are unemployed and out of school. Author suggests that a system of social and vocational training for these children and youth should be regulated by law, including their rights and duties within the system.

- 4) Čačinovič Vogrinčič, G. (2000). *Socialno delo z otroki in mladoletniki med pomočjo in prisilo/ Social work with children and juveniles between support and coercion*. In: Alenka Šelih (ured.): *Prestopniško in odklonsko vedenje mladih: vzroki, pojavi, odzivanje/ Juvenile*

delinquency and deviant behavior: causes, events, response. Ljubljana, Založba Bonex, pg. 77-88.

Gabi Čačinovič Vogrinčič from the Faculty of social work presents the contribution of social work in solving complex psycho-social problems of children and youth with deviant behavior. Help means mobilizing and/ or organizing social network involving all those who are able or willing to make new experiences and new learning possible in a safe and stimulating environment. In the helping process, family social work has the aim of creating a working relationship with families to investigate resources, to discover strength and power.

- 5) Čelesnik, T. & Bobnar, T. (2004). *Nasilje nad in med mladimi ter vloga policije/ Violence against and between young people and the role of the police*. In: Andrej Anžič, Gorazd Meško & Jože Plazar. *Mladoletniško nasilje/ Juvenile violence*. Conference publication, pg. 125-138. Ljubljana: Ministry of Interior.

Tomislav Čelesnik and Tatjana Bobnar from the Police Directorate Ljubljana comment on the situation in the treatment of delinquents. The authors believe that in future police must pay more attention to tackling the causes and circumstances of delinquent practices between and against young people. Police should have to take preventive actions and establish training courses for its employees to contribute to the professionalism in addressing this very complex field of work.

- 6) Dekleva, B. (2004). *Nasilni odzivi mladih v socialnem kontekstu/ Violent responses of young people in a social context*. In: Andrej Anžič, Gorazd Meško & Jože Plazar. *Mladoletniško nasilje/ Juvenile violence*. Conference publication, pg. 59-68. Ljubljana: Ministry of Interior.

Author, professor at Faculty of Education sets general basis for understanding violence, presents a brief review of the existing research on the subject of violence and youth, and presents the results of extensive research on violence in the lives of students of high schools in Ljubljana.

- 7) Dekleva, B. (2000). *Šola, mladi in nasilje/ School, young people and violence*. In: Alenka Šelih (ured.): *Prestopniško in odklonsko vedenje mladih: vzroki, pojavi, odzivanje/ Juvenile delinquency and deviant behavior: causes, events, response*. Ljubljana, Založba Bonex, pg. 137-149.

This paper deals with the process of social construction of juvenile peer violence, especially in relation to school. The basic thesis is that violence is »saying« something and that we should try to understand its messages. The biggest obstacle to understanding it lies, by authors opinion in our own prejudged conviction that violence is senseless.

- 8) Filipčič, K. (2004). *Odzivi sodobne družbe na nasilje mladih/ Response of the modern society to the violence of the youth*. (2004). In: Andrej Anžič, Gorazd Meško & Jože Plazar.

Mladoletniško nasilje/ *Juvenile violence*. Conference publication. Ljubljana: Ministry of Interior, pg. 51-58.

In the recording of the responses to violence in some environments one usually thinks of the close relationship between the reaction of public (and institutions) and the extent of violence. Analysis of statistical data often show that the more repressive measures are taken in the societies, that are increasingly confronted with the crime, which could explain the fear of crime. However, criminological research shows that the fear of crime is influenced by many other factors and that a crucial role in its creation have the media.

- 9) Filipčič, K. (2000). Obravnavanje otrok, (domnevnih) storilcev kaznivih dejanj/ *Dealing with children, (alleged) perpetrators of criminal offences*. In: Alenka Šelih (ured.): Prestopniško in odklonsko vedenje mladih: vzroki, pojavi, odzivanje/ *Juvenile delinquency and deviant behavior: causes, events, response*. Ljubljana, Založba Bonex, pg. 165-180.

Due to the inappropriateness of the administrative procedure of establishing the commission of a criminal offence (in particular when the alleged offender is a child), author proposes a transfer of jurisdiction over such cases from social work centres to a («criminal») court. However, she stresses that this should not mean lowering the age of criminal responsibility from the current 14 years but only transfer of the complete procedure with evidence to a juvenile judge.

- 10) Friedl, J. (2000). Slovenski model kazenskoopravnega obravnavanja mladoletnika in možnosti njegovega razvoja/ *The Slovenian model of criminal law treatment of juveniles and possibilities of its development*. In: Alenka Šelih (ured.): Prestopniško in odklonsko vedenje mladih: vzroki, pojavi, odzivanje/ *Juvenile delinquency and deviant behavior: causes, events, response*. Ljubljana, Založba Bonex, pg. 188-196.

The author presents the regulation of criminal procedure against juveniles in Slovenia. If a criminal offence is committed by a person aged between 14 and 18, the case is to be processed at the ordinary court by a panel of juveniles, which assesses his responsibility and imposes a sentence on him. Children under 14 who have committed criminal offences are handled by social welfare agencies.

- 11) Lisec, M. (2004). Vzgoja – alternativa nasilju/ *Education – alternative to the violence*. In: Andrej Anžič, Gorazd Meško & Jože Plazar. Mladoletniško nasilje/ *Juvenile violence*. Conference publication, pg. 83-94. Ljubljana: Ministry of Interior.

The article justifies, drawing on assumptions about the interconnectedness of youth violence and crime, the importance of educational programs for juvenile offenders. Author highlights the educational dimension of social training program Albatros aimed at a professional

individual and group work to promote the creation of adolescents' personality, his comprehensive and all-round growth and positive youth involvement in social processes.

- 12) Mežnar, A. (2004). Mladoletniško nasilje – politika pregona/ *Youth violence – policy of prosecution*. In: Andrej Anžič, Gorazd Meško & Jože Plazar. Mladoletniško nasilje/ *Juvenile violence*. Conference publication, pg. 151-157. Ljubljana: Ministry of Interior.

The paper deals with juvenile crime in general and within this offense, the content that is covered in the so-called violent crimes. The author is former Supreme State Prosecutor.

- 13) Mikulan, M. (2004). Preventivno delo policije na področju mladoletniške delinkvence/ *Preventive police work in the field of juvenile delinquency*. In: Andrej Anžič, Gorazd Meško & Jože Plazar. Mladoletniško nasilje/ *Juvenile violence*. Conference publication, pg. 115-124. Ljubljana: Ministry of Interior.

As the author herself wrote: »The police is just one of the entities in the local communities relevant to the prevention of violence among young people. Although it is not possible to claim that the police deal with all the causes of delinquency, while being the center that also addresses deviant behavior, it (prevention) remains nevertheless one of its roles”.

- 14) Mušič, T. (2004). Mladoletniška kriminaliteta/ *Juvenile crime rates*. In: Andrej Anžič, Gorazd Meško & Jože Plazar. Mladoletniško nasilje/ *Juvenile violence*. Conference publication, pg. 23-40. Ljubljana: Ministry of Interior.

Tatjana Mušič, Head of Juvenile Crime Group at the General Police Directorate, presents some of the official police statistics concerning juvenile delinquents in Slovenia.

- 15) Nastran - Ule, M. (2000). Mladi v družbi novih tveganj in negotovosti/ *Youth in a society of new uncertainties and risks*. In: Alenka Šelih (ured.): Prestopniško in odklonsko vedenje mladih: vzroki, pojavi, odzivanje/ *Juvenile delinquency and deviant behavior: causes, events, response*. Ljubljana, Založba Bonex, pg. 11-32.

The paper investigates youth in the last decade of 21. century. The results of a number of research studies done at the Faculty of Social Sciences in the nineties, on various population of youth, are followed. The author concludes that the response of youth to the new risks and uncertainties is above all an increase in sensations of »demoralisation of life« which combines a combination of standpoints and attitudes, denoted by a weak feeling of self-respect, weakness, uncertain fears of the future and a generally stressed underlying mood.

- 16) Nussdorfer, V. (2004). Nasilje nad mladimi/ *Violence against young people*. In: Andrej Anžič, Gorazd Meško & Jože Plazar. Mladoletniško nasilje/ *Juvenile violence*. Conference publication, pg. 147-151. Ljubljana: Ministry of Interior.

Vlasta Nussdorfer, Slovenian senior state prosecutor for juvenile, domestic and sex crimes, presents prosecutors view on the subject of violence against young people.

- 17) Pačnik, T. (1997). Značilnosti mladostništva in mladih prestopnikov/ *Characteristics of adolescence and juvenile delinquents*. In: Žagar, D. (editor): Prestopništvo mladih, 8. seminar forenzične psihiatrije/ *Juvenile delinquency, 8th seminar of forensic psychiatry*. Ljubljana: Center za mentalno zdravljenje Psihiatrične klinike v Ljubljani, str. 19-26.

Author Pačnik (Slovenian psychologist) discusses different views on this very challenging period of human life – adolescence. He summarizes developmental and social characteristics and depicts the position of the family in a trial of juvenile delinquent.

- 18) Pavlič, J. (1997). Mladoletnik pred sodiščem/ *Juvenile in court*. In: Žagar, D. (editor): Prestopništvo mladih, 8. seminar forenzične psihiatrije/ *Juvenile delinquency, 8th seminar of forensic psychiatry*. Ljubljana: Center za mentalno zdravljenje Psihiatrične klinike v Ljubljani, pg. 41-42.

Some of the distinctions made by our new penal law, concerning juvenile delinquency.

- 19) Selič, P. (2004). Otroci in kazniva dejanja z elementi nasilja/ *Children and criminal acts with elements of violence*. In: Andrej Anžič, Gorazd Meško & Jože Plazar. Mladoletniško nasilje/ *Juvenile violence*. Conference publication, pg. 69-81. Ljubljana: Ministry of Interior.

The author states that children and adolescents are included in the perpetration of violent crimes as victims or as perpetrators. For the first group, victims, the state should provide appropriate professional treatment aimed at achieving optimal psychosocial well-being. The treatment of juvenile offenders should be based primarily on rehabilitation and should tend towards reintegration.

- 20) Simunišek, V. (2004). Celostna pomoč otrokom in mladostnikom s težavami pri odraščanju – skupnosti programi za mlade Centra za socialno delo Ljubljana Moste-Polje/ *A comprehensive assistance to children and adolescents with problems in adolescence - community programs for youth at the Center for Social Work in Ljubljana Moste-Polje*. In: Andrej Anžič, Gorazd Meško & Jože Plazar. Mladoletniško nasilje/ *Juvenile violence*. Conference publication, pg. 95-102. Ljubljana: Ministry of Interior.

Community programs for the youth are prevention programs of the Centre for Social Work Ljubljana Moste-Polje, and by authors opinion with their concept of work and the diversity of supply reach beyond formal contractor/ provider of services and user relationship. Also, these programs offer new possibilities for users beyond the rigid framework of official performance. The programs operate as open systems, flexible to the needs that arise in the working groups.

- 21) Skalar, V. 2000. Vzgojni zavodi v funkciji preprečevanja delinkventnosti in disocialnosti pri otrocih in mladostnikih/ *Residential institutions in the function of preventing juvenile delinquency and antisocial behavior in children and juveniles*. In: Alenka Šelih (ured.):

Prestopniško in odklonsko vedenje mladih: vzroki, pojavi, odzivanje/ *Juvenile delinquency and deviant behavior: causes, events, response*. Ljubljana, Založba Bonex, pg. 151-161.

Residential institutions in Slovenia, according to Skalar, play a minor role in the prevention of youth delinquency. The number of institutional measures, measures taken by courts and by social work centres has been decreasing since 1970. There are many reasons for this trend: institutional measures are expensive, there exist various non-institutional alternatives that can be imposed by judges. Social work centres can also select from a wide array of educational and preventive measures.

- 22) Strojín, M. (1997). Preprečevanje vedenjskih težav na šoli/ *Prevention of behavioral problems in school*. In: Žagar, D. (editor): Prestopništvo mladih, 8. seminar forenzične psihiatrije/ *Juvenile delinquency, 8th seminar of forensic psychiatry*. Ljubljana: Center za mentalno zdravljenje Psihiatrične klinike v Ljubljani, pg. 33-36.

Marja Strojín from the Help Center for Children, Youth and Parents presents some of the specifics of working with children/ working in school.

- 23) Šelih, A. (2000). Mladoletniško sodstvo na pragu 21. stoletja: prevzgoja, nadzor, povračilnost/ *Juvenile justice at the beginning of the 21st century: reeducation, control, retribution*. In: Alenka Šelih (ured.): Prestopniško in odklonsko vedenje mladih: vzroki, pojavi, odzivanje/ *Juvenile delinquency and deviant behavior: causes, events, response*. Ljubljana, Založba Bonex, pg. 213-231.

The article presents a short introduction of the development of the juvenile justice system in general in justice system in Slovenia in particular. The author highlights differences in the development of justice system in Anglo-american and civil law in continental Europe emphasizing that in the latter, juvenile justice has always been anchored in the criminal law systems and has therefore adopted some of its negative, as well as positive features.

- 24) Tomori, M. 2000. Psihosocialni dejavniki pri mladoletniškem prestopništvu/ *Psychosocial factors of juvenile delinquency*. In: Alenka Šelih (ured.): Prestopniško in odklonsko vedenje mladih: vzroki, pojavi, odzivanje/ *Juvenile delinquency and deviant behavior: causes, events, response*. Ljubljana, Založba Bonex, pg. 89-112.

Author suggests that juvenile delinquency is decisively correlated to specific psychosocial factors, their impact on the occurrence and development of conduct disorders as early as in childhood is very important. During adolescence these factors stimulate and fix delinquent patterns of behavior in adolescents who are not at special high risk. Also, juvenile delinquency manifests a certain continuity throughout the lifetime. One half of children with conduct disorders become delinquent during their adolescence. One half of adolescents who manifest delinquent behavior continue with transgression of social rules in their adulthood.

25) Tomori, M. (1997). Družina mladoletnega prestopnika/ *Juvenile delinquent's family*. In: Žagar, D. (editor): Prestopništvo mladih, 8. seminar forenzične psihiatrije/ *Juvenile delinquency, 8th seminar of forensic psychiatry*. Ljubljana: Center za mentalno zdravljenje Psihiatrične klinike v Ljubljani, pg. 27-32.

Martina Tomori, Slovenian psychiatrist specialized in »problematic children« outlines, which behavioral patterns, which are learned in the family, can contribute to the emergence of delinquency in a child.

26) Velič, I. (2004). Obravnava mladoletnih storilcev kaznivih dejanj na Centru za socialno delo Ljubljana Šiška/ *The treatment of juvenile offenders in Centre of Social Work Ljubljana Šiška*. In: Andrej Anžič, Gorazd Meško & Jože Plazar. Mladoletniško nasilje/ *Juvenile violence*. Conference publication, pg. 157-171. Ljubljana: Ministry of Interior.

The article presents the legal basis for the work of the centres for social work and types of educational measures and sanctions that may be imposed on minors by the court. Author makes a statistical overview and comparison of the period from 1995 to 1999 in treatment of children and adolescents at the Center for Social Work Ljubljana Šiška.

27) Vodopivec, M. (1997). Šola in možnosti preprečevanja mladoletnega prestopništva/ School and possibilities of juvenile delinquency prevention. In: Žagar, D. (editor): Prestopništvo mladih, 8. seminar forenzične psihiatrije/ *Juvenile delinquency, 8th seminar of forensic psychiatry*. Ljubljana: Center za mentalno zdravljenje Psihiatrične klinike v Ljubljani, pg. 37-40.

Psychologist Maja Vodopivec, from Help centre for children, adolescents and parents in Ljubljana (Svetovalni center za otroke, mladostnike in starše v Ljubljani) describes some of the most prevalent particularities of working with children in schools.

28) Zupančič, K. (2000). Družbeno vplivanje predpisov družinskega prava, v katerih je udeležen otrok/ *Family law regulations and their social influence on the relations involving children*. In: Alenka Šelih (ured.): Prestopniško in odklonsko vedenje mladih: vzroki, pojavi, odzivanje/ *Juvenile delinquency and deviant behavior: causes, events, response*. Ljubljana, Založba Bonex, pg. 33-56.

In this paper special attention is devoted to the regulation under the Civil Procedure Act which by author's opinion more adequately solves the question of the capacity of a child to stand trial.

E) Undergraduate theses/ Master theses/ PhD theses

- 1) Aljaž, I. (2009). Psihosocialne značilnosti mladoletniškega prestopništva/ *Psychosocial Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquents*. Undergraduate thesis. Faculty of social work.

In this thesis, author Irena Aljaž very thoroughly delineates the field of psychosocial characteristics of juvenile delinquents in theory and also in practice. She conducted interviews with adolescent delinquents, which were referred to social services by the police in the southern part of Slovenia – Kočevje region. Results of the analysis of the interviews confirm the statistics; vast majority of delinquents apprehended are male, older juveniles (16-18 years), their motives are usually not financial – they were doing it »for the fun«, or because of the peer pressure.

- 2) Emeršič, U. (1999). Nekateri dejavniki prestopništva mladih/ *Some of the factors influencing juvenile delinquency*. Ljubljana: Undergraduate thesis. Faculty of Education.

Urška Emeršič has in her undergraduate thesis collected a vast theoretical background on juvenile delinquency and also conducted a survey among pedagogues, convicts and experts in this field about the most prevalent factors of juvenile delinquency.

- 3) Globočnik, M. (1996). Nasilniško obnašanje mladih/ *Violent behavior of the youth*. Master thesis. Faculty of Social Science.

Author assumes that the occurrence of violent behavior of young people is affected by the transition processes in the society that cause different changes in the family, in the area of work, employment, education and growing up. Young people are exposed to all these changes when shaping their future. They are daily exposed to different requirements, decisions and risks, they must validate and prove themselves, and they all react differently.

- 4) Horvat, G. (2009). Mladoletno prestopništvo/ *Juvenile delinquency*. Undergraduate thesis. Faculty of Administration.

In the past, the anatomical, physical and sexual maturity was linked with psychological and social maturity. Today, it is linked with the chronological age; the fact that a young man anatomically and physiologically mature at the same time does not mean that mature on the mental level, nor that he is socially and economically independent. That's why young people today stay at school longer and have the immunity from their parents. In fact, the status of a minor, from a legal point of view, lasts up to the age of 18. Since then, young people take full responsibility for the crime. But by that age they are already "pulled in" by their way of life, society and status in society. Minors are no longer dependent on parents, their home, food, subsistence and education becomes their society itself. The author tries to collect different points of view on the subject of maturity, growing up and responsibility.

- 5) Lovše, M. (1999). Mladinsko prestopništvo v Mariboru/ *Juvenile delinquency in the city of Maribor*. Ljubljana: Undergraduate thesis. Faculty of Education.

Matejka Lovše in her undergraduate thesis explores all the possible causes of juvenile delinquency, presents the period of adolescence and presents the role of school and court in this phenomenon.

- 6) Pečnik, T. (2007). *Vloga družine pri mladoletnem prestopništvu/ Role of the family in juvenile delinquency*. Ljubljana: Undergraduate thesis. Faculty of Social Science.

Author proposes that family influences the adoption of social values and norms; family also transmits emotional support. Author contemplates on all the aspects of family connectedness with juvenile delinquency and proposes some prevention methods.

- 7) Petan, I. (2000). *Obravnava mladoletnih prestopnikov v strokovni družini/ The treatment of juvenile delinquents in "expert families"*. Ljubljana: Undergraduate thesis. Faculty of Education.

Thesis develops the idea of best possible treatment of juvenile delinquents and proposes "expert families" - communities of practitioners that can evaluate and help each individual in a short span of time. Her work is inspired by the community in Čepovan, performing short treatments.

- 8) Puhan, B. (2010). *Preprečevanje mladoletniškega prestopništva – pomen in iskanje najboljšega pristopa/ Prevention of juvenile delinquency – the importance of it and search for the best approach*. Ljubljana: Undergraduate thesis. Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security.

In the theoretical part of the thesis, Bernarda Puhan presents some of the work done on the subject of juvenile delinquency. The research part of the thesis was conducted in municipality of Murska Sobota; the interviews with the representatives of 12 organizations in that area, that deal with juvenile delinquency were made and some of the flaws were discussed.

- 9) Rožnik, E. (2009). *Kaznovanje mladoletnih prestopnikov/ Punishment of juvenile delinquents*. Ljubljana: Diplomsko delo. Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security.

Author has collected statistical data about the percentage of juvenile offender in Coastal – Karst region. Besides analysis of the data, she contemplates on the sanctions that were given.

- 10) Traper, M. 2008. *Psihosocialni dejavniki mladoletnega prestopništva in vloga centra za socialno delo Ptuj pri izvajanju vzgojnih ukrepov/ Psychosocial Factors of Juvenile Delinquency and the Role of Center for Social Work Ptuj in Imposing Educational Measures*. Ljubljana: Undergraduate thesis. Faculty of Social Work.

Main subject of this thesis are juvenile delinquents, that were sent to the Centre for Social Work Ptuj on the basis of committing a crime. In her research the author wanted to highlight negative effects of committing criminal acts and factors that influence delinquency.

11) Žlogar, I. (1996). Osnovna šola in mladoletno prestopništvo/ *Primary school and juvenile delinquency*. Ljubljana: Undergraduate thesis. Faculty of Education.

Thesis consist of theoretical background on juvenile delinquency and a comparison of official police statistics about criminal acts of minors between municipality of Črnomelj and whole country of Slovenia.